

Scientific and Medical Equipment House Company
(Joint Stock Company)
Articles of Association



The Company's name	Primary law	Ministry of Commerce (Operations Management)
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First Chapter Establishment of the company

Article (1): Establishment

The company shall be established in accordance with the provisions of Companies Law and this Articles of Association as a public joint stock company.

Article (2): Company Name:

Scientific and Medical Equipment House Company (Public Joint Stock Company)

Article (3): Company Purposes

The company carries out and implements the following purposes:

1. Agriculture and Fishing.
2. Mines, petroleum and its branches.
3. Manufacturing industries and its branches according to industrial licenses.
4. Electricity, gas, water and its branches.
5. Construction and building.
6. Transportation, storage and refrigeration.
7. Financial, business and other services.
8. Social, group and personal services.
9. Trade.
10. Information technology.
11. Security and safety.

The company carries out its activities in accordance with applicable regulations and after obtaining the necessary licenses from the competent authorities, if any.

Article (4): Participation and ownership in companies

The company may establish its own companies (limited liability, joint stock, or simplified joint stock). It may also own shares and stakes in other existing companies or merge with them, and it has the right to participate with others in establishing joint stock or limited liability companies after fulfilling the requirements and instructions of the applicable laws and regulations. In this regard, the company may dispose of such shares provided that the company does not engage in the brokering of shares.

Article (5): Registered Office of the company:

The registered office of the company is located in the city of Riyadh, and may establish branches, offices or agencies inside or outside Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by a decision of the board of directors.

Article (6): Company Term:

The term of the company starting from the date of its registration in the commercial register,

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Second Chapter: Capital and Shares

Article (7): Capital:

The capital of the company shall be (SR 300,000,000) Three hundred million Saudi Riyal, divided into (30,000,000) shares thirty million nominal shares of equal value of 10 riyal each (only ten Saudi riyal) all cash normal shares.

Article (8) Capital Subscription:

Shareholders subscribed in company full shares, amounting to (30,000,000) shares valued at (300,000,000) (three hundred million riyals) shares, value paid in full.

Article (9): Selling undervalued shares:

1. The shareholder is obligated to pay the value of the share on the dates specified for that, and if he fails to pay on the due date, the board of directors may, after notifying him through any of the means approved by the competent authorities, sell the share in a public auction or securities market as applicable, provided that other shareholders have priority to purchase the shares of the defaulting shareholder in accordance with the applicable regulations and controls determined by the competent authority.
2. The company shall collect the proceeds of the sale due thereto and return the rest to the owner of the share, and if the proceeds of the sale are not sufficient to meet these sums, the company may collect the remainder from all the shareholder's funds.
3. The effectiveness of the rights related to the defaulted shares shall be suspended upon the expiration of the specified date until they are sold or the due payment is made in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Article. It includes the right to receive a share of the net profits to be distributed and the right to attend assemblies and vote on their decisions. However, the shareholder who fails to pay until the day of the sale may pay the value owed by him in addition to the expenses that the company has spent in this regard.
4. The company cancels the sold share in accordance with the provisions of this article, and gives the buyer a new share bearing the number of the canceled share and indicates in the shareholders' register the occurrence of the sale with an indication of the name of the new owner.

Article (10): Issuance of Shares:

Shares may not be issued at less than their nominal value, but may be issued at a higher value, and in this last case the difference in value is added in a separate item within the shareholders' equity, and it is not permissible to distribute it as dividends to the shareholders. The share is not indivisible vis-à-vis the company, so if the share is owned by multiple persons, they must choose one of them to act on their behalf to use the rights related to it, and these persons shall be jointly responsible for the obligations arising from the ownership of the share.

Article (11): Issuing debt instruments and sukuk

The company may, by decision of the Extraordinary General Assembly in accordance with the Financial Market Law and other relevant laws and regulations, issue any type of negotiable debt instruments such as bonds and sukuk. The Extraordinary General Assembly may authorize the Board of Directors to issue these debt instruments, including bonds and sukuk, whether in part or in many parts or through a series of issues under one or more programs established by the Board of Directors from time to time, all at times and in amounts approved by the Board of Directors and it has the right to take all necessary measures to issue them.

The company may also, by decision of the Extraordinary General Assembly, issue debt instruments or financing instruments that are convertible into shares after the issuance of a decision by the Extraordinary General Assembly

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specifying the maximum number of shares that may be issued in exchange for those instruments and sukuk, whether those instruments or sukuk are issued at the same time, or through a series of issuances, or through one or more programs for issuing debt instruments or financing instruments.

The Board of Directors shall issue, without the need for new approval from this assembly, new shares in exchange for those securities or instruments whose holder requests their transfer immediately upon the expiry of the transfer request period specified for the holders of those instruments or instruments. The Board shall take the necessary measures to amend the company's bylaws with regard to the number of shares issued and the capital. It must The Board of Directors shall announce the completion of the procedures for each capital increase at the Commercial Register.

Article (12): Shares Trading:

The company's shares are traded in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Market Law and its executive regulations.

Article (13): Buying, selling and mortgaging the company's shares

The company may purchase or mortgage its shares in accordance with the controls issued by the Capital Market Authority. The shares purchased by the company do not have votes in the shareholders' assembly. The company may purchase its shares for the purpose of allocating them to its employees within the employee stock program in accordance with the controls issued by the Capital Market Authority. The shares may also be mortgaged in accordance with the controls, set by regulatory authorities, and the mortgage creditor has the right to receive profits and use all rights related to the share, except for attending or voting at general assembly meetings of shareholders, unless otherwise agreed in the mortgage contract.

Article (14): Capital increase

1. By decision of the company's Board of Directors, the issued capital may be increased within the limits of the authorized capital, if any, provided that the issued capital has been paid in full.
2. The extraordinary general assembly may decide to increase the company's issued or authorized capital, if any, provided that the issued capital has been paid in full. It is not required that the capital has been paid in full if the unpaid portion of the capital is due to shares issued in exchange for converting debt instruments or financing instruments into shares and the period specified for their conversion has not yet expired.
3. The extraordinary general assembly may, in all cases, allocate the shares issued upon increasing the capital, or part of them, to the employees of the company and its subsidiaries, or some of them, or any of that. Shareholders may not exercise their priority right when the company issues shares allocated to employees.
4. The shareholder who owns the share at the time of the issuance of the extraordinary general assembly's decision approving an increase in the issued or authorized capital has priority in subscribing to the new shares issued in exchange for cash shares. They are informed of their priority, if any, the decision to increase the capital, the subscription conditions, its duration, and its start and end dates via advertising means. Approved by the competent authorities.
5. The Extraordinary General Assembly has the right to suspend the priority right of shareholders to subscribe for a capital increase in exchange for cash shares, or to give priority to non-shareholders in cases it deems to be in the interest of the company.
6. The shareholder has the right to sell or waive the priority right during the period from the time of issuance of the General Assembly's decision approving the capital increase until the last day of subscription for the new

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shares associated with these rights, in accordance with the applicable regulations and controls established by the competent authority.

7. Taking into account what was stated in Paragraph (5) above, the new shares will be distributed to the priority rights holders who requested to subscribe, in proportion to the priority rights they own out of the total priority rights resulting from the capital increase, on the condition that what they get does not exceed what they requested in terms of shares. The remainder of the new shares shall be distributed to the holders of priority rights who requested more than their share, in proportion to the priority rights they own out of the total priority rights resulting from the capital increase, on the condition that what they obtain does not exceed what they requested of the new shares, and the remaining shares are subtracted. To third parties, unless the extraordinary general assembly decides or the financial market law stipulates otherwise.

Article (15): Reducing capital

1. The extraordinary general assembly may decide to reduce the capital if it exceeds the company's needs or if it suffers losses. In the latter case alone, the capital may be reduced to below the limit stipulated in Article (59) of the Companies Law, and the reduction decision shall not be issued except after reading a statement in the extraordinary general assembly prepared by the Board of Directors about the reasons necessitating the reduction, the company's obligations, and the effect of the reduction on fulfillment. Therein, provided that a report from the company's auditor is attached to this statement.
2. If the capital reduction is a result of it exceeding the company's needs, the creditors must be invited to express their objections - if any - to the reduction at least (forty-five) days before the date set for holding the extraordinary general assembly meeting to take the reduction decision, provided that a statement is attached to the invitation stating the amount of capital before and after the reduction, the date of the meeting and the effective date of the reduction. If any of the creditor's objects to the reduction and submits his documents to the company on the aforementioned date, the company must pay him his debt if it is due, or provide him with sufficient guarantee to pay it if it is due.

Chapter three: Board of Directors

Article (16): Company Management:

The management of the company is undertaken by a board of directors composed of three (3) members elected by the ordinary general assembly for a period not exceeding three years.

Article (17): Termination of Council membership

Board membership shall end at the expiration of its term or at the expiration of the member's authority in accordance with any law or instruction in force in the Kingdom. However, the Ordinary General Assembly may at any time dismiss all or some of the members of the Board of Directors, and the Ordinary General Assembly must, in this case, elect a new Board of Directors or someone to replace it. The dismissed member (depending on the circumstances) in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law.

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Article (18): Expiration of the term of the Board of Directors, retirement of its members, or vacancy of membership

1. The Board of Directors shall, before the end of its term, call the Ordinary General Assembly to elect a Board of Directors for a new term. If it is not possible to hold the election and the term of the current Board term has ended, its members will continue to perform their duties until a Board of Directors is elected for a new term, provided that the term of the Board members whose term has ended does not exceed (ninety days) from the date of the end of the Board term. The Board of Directors shall take the necessary measures to elect a Board of Directors. Management shall replace him before the expiration of the continuity period specified in this paragraph.
2. If the Chairman and members of the Board of Directors retire, they shall call the Ordinary General Assembly to convene to elect a new Board of Directors. The retirement shall not take effect until the election of the new Board, provided that the period of continuation of the retiring Board members shall not exceed (one hundred and twenty days) from the date of the end of the Board term and shall The Board of Directors take the necessary measures to elect a Board of Directors to replace thereof before the expiry of the continuation period specified in this paragraph.
3. A member of the Board of Directors may retire from membership of the Board pursuant to a written notification addressed to the Chairman of the Board. If the Chairman of the Board retires, the notification must be directed to the remaining members of the Board and the Secretary of the Board. Retirement shall be effective - in both cases - from the date specified in the notification.
4. If the position of a member of the Board of Directors becomes vacant and this vacancy does not result in a violation of the conditions necessary for the validity of the Council's meeting due to the number of its members being less than the minimum stipulated in the Companies Law, the Council may keep the seat vacant until the end of its term or appoint a temporary member in the vacant position. He must be among those who have experience and competence, and he must inform the competent authorities within five working days from the date of appointment. The appointment must be presented to the Ordinary General Assembly at its first meeting, and the new member must complete the term of his predecessor.
5. If the necessary conditions are not met for the Board of Directors to convene due to the number of its members being less than the minimum stipulated in the Companies Law or these Bylaws, the remaining members must call the Ordinary General Assembly to convene within (sixty) days to elect the necessary number of members.

Article (19): Powers of the Council

Taking into account the powers assigned to the General Assembly, the Board of Directors has the broadest powers to manage the company in order to achieve its objectives, supervise its business and finances, manage its affairs, and formulate the general policy it follows to achieve the purpose for which it was established, including but not limited to the following:

1. Borrowing, opening documentary credits, and issuing guarantees against insurance and without insurance.
2. Opening current or debit accounts in order to deal with them, issue checks, make transfers, and collect their value.
3. Withdrawals from the account by means of checks or payment orders, even if this withdrawal leads to the statement of the account and its conversion to a debit.
4. Providing pledges and guarantees and signing a fine and solidarity bond for the facilities granted to others.
5. Receiving documents, papers, invoices, and bills of lading pertaining to any goods that were shipped to the company, with the right to authorize any violations of the terms of accreditation.

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- receive profits, receive surpluses, and open wallets. Investment compliance with Sharia controls, editing, amending and canceling orders, recovering units of investment funds, dividing shares among the heirs and transferring them to their portfolios, subscribing to shares, buying shares, selling shares, transferring shares from the portfolio, investing the company's funds and investing them in any way, selling and buying Saudi and non-Saudi shares, instruments and securities, and establishing companies and investment funds. Inside and outside the Kingdom, and discharging the company's debtors from their obligations and debts.
13. With regard to [companies], they have the right to establish companies, sign articles of incorporation and amendment annexes to companies, sign partners' decisions, appoint and dismiss directors, enter and exit partners, enter into existing companies, increase capital, reduce capital, determine capital, buy shares and shares, pay the price, and sell shares and shares. Receiving value and profits, assigning quotas and shares from the capital, accepting the assignment of quotas and shares from the capital, transferring quotas, shares and bonds, amending the legal entity, signing agreements, amending the company's purposes, closing accounts with banks in the name of the company, amending the terms of the articles of incorporation or amendment annexes, registering the company, registering agencies, trademarks, and assignment. About trademarks, signing contracts for commercial agencies and distribution agencies to represent Saudi and foreign companies and institutions in accordance with the regulations in force in the Kingdom, attending public councils, opening files for the company, opening branches for the company, canceling them, liquidating companies, converting companies from joint stock to limited liability, converting companies from limited liability to joint stock, and canceling Articles of Incorporation and amendment annexes, signing the articles of incorporation, extracting and renewing commercial records for the company, participating in the Chamber of Commerce and renewing them, signing all documents at the Chamber of Commerce, dealing with the Quality Management and Standards and Metrology Authority, obtaining and renewing licenses for the company, converting the institution and its branches into a company, converting companies and their branches into an institution, and converting the company's branch into a company. Dealing with telecommunications companies, establishing fixed telephones or mobile phones in the name of the company, dealing with the General Investment Authority and signing before it, dealing with the Capital Market Authority and the Saudi Stock Exchange Company (Tadawul), entering tenders, receiving forms, signing the company's contracts with others, and publishing the articles of incorporation, amendment annexes, their summaries, and bylaws in the Official Gazette.
14. With regard to [commercial registrations]: deal with the registrations management - extracting registrations - renewing registrations - reserving a trade name - subscribing to the Chamber of Commerce - renewing subscription to the Chamber of Commerce - approving signatures in the Chamber of Commerce - managing registrations - supervising registrations - adding activity - amending registrations - opening branches For records - Cancellation of registrations - Transfer of commercial registration - Issuance of a damaged or lost replacement registration- deal with social insurance.
15. With regard to [companies and private institutions], representing the company and its branches and signing on its behalf in everything necessary in the Council of Engineers, companies and private institutions, and dealing with insurance companies that comply with the provisions of Sharia, their branches, and their affiliated departments and administrations.
16. With regard to [Industrial licenses]: issuing licenses - renewing licenses - amending licenses - adding an activity - reserving names - canceling licenses - subscribing to the Chamber of Commerce - renewing subscribing to the Chamber of Commerce - opening branches - dealing with social insurance - dealing with civil defense - dealing with the Authority of Zakat and Income - License Transfer - Issuing a replacement for damaged or lost record.
17. With regard to [passports and recruitment], they have the right to obtain residency permits, renew residency permits, issue a replacement for lost or damaged residency permits, issue an exit and return, issue a final exit, transfer sponsorships, transfer labor sponsorship for oneself, transfer information, update data, amend professions, settle, waive workers, report escapes, cancel escape reports, and cancel Exit and return visas,

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- canceling final exit visas, issuing visas, replacing damaged or lost travel, issuing extensions of visit visas, adding dependents, terminating procedures for deceased workers, extracting workers' data sheets, dropping workers, dealing with the deportation and expatriates administration, port affairs management, extracting return scenes, issuing Hajj permits, dealing with maids' affairs, issuing visas, and receiving compensation. Visas, terminating procedures for a deceased worker, extracting a return scene, dealing with the Department of Deportation and Expatriates, extracting a data sheet, extracting a visit visa extension, transferring sponsorships, amending professions, updating workers' data, liquidating and canceling workers, reporting labor escapes, issuing and renewing work permits, terminating labor procedures at Social Insurance, and dealing with the computer administration in the workforce. In the Labor and Human Resources Office, adding and deleting Saudis, receiving Saudization certificates, extracting a data sheet, opening primary and secondary files, renewing and canceling them, transferring ownership of establishments, liquidating and canceling them, dealing with the Department of National Recruitment Offices, activating the Saudi portal, upgrading to the next level, issuing visas, canceling visas, refunding visa amounts, amending nationalities, issuing family visit visas, and issuing visas for recruit families, amending professions on visas, visiting the embassy, extending exit and return visas, extending visit visas, extracting a data sheet, amending the profession on the visa, and bringing in workers from abroad.
18. With regard to the [Agricultural, Industrial and Real Estate Development Fund], they shall have the right to receive special compensation, receive special appraisal, apply for and receive a loan, sign the contract with the Fund, transfer the loan on the land, request forgiveness from the loan, request the absence of any financial obligations, recover the amount, cash checks, repay the loan, and apply for a loan and concluding a contract with the Fund.
 19. With regard to the [General Traffic Department], they shall have the right to issue a driver's license, replace a damaged or lost one, renew a driver's license, issue plates, renew plates, transfer car plates, drop car plates, obtain a car repair permit, buy a car plate from the Traffic Department, export the car, change the color of the car, and issue an authorization. Driving a car, making a theft report, canceling a theft report, intercepting, settling, adjudicating violations, extracting a data sheet, dealing with the emirate, the Division for implementing Human Rights Judgments, police stations, dealing with the Road Security Command, dealing with the General Presidency of the National Guard and its sectors, the General Administration of the Mujahideen, dealing with the General Investigations, dealing with the Administrative Investigations, dealing with the Criminal Investigations, and dealing with the General Directorate of Combating Drugs, a deal with of the General Directorate of Prisons, a deal with of the General Directorate of Civil Defense, and a deal with of the General Directorate of Border Guards and its branches and its affiliated departments and sections.
 20. With regard to [cars], they shall have the right to buy and sell cars, import cars, deal with customs and car customs, issue license plates, deal with the Ministry of Transport to obtain car operating cards, waive the concluded contract, sell inherited cars, rent a car with the promise of ownership, end sponsorship procedures, buy a motorcycle, and receive the reserved car. Selling a car, selling a motorcycle, dealing with the traffic regarding the accident involving the car, dealing with the Ministry of Transport and Traffic Department to transfer the car, purchasing a car from outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, completing the procedures for shipping the car to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, completing the procedures for shipping the car from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and dealing with the customs and traffic to finalize customs procedures and issuing license plates. Traffic of the car, sale of the exported car, the Customs Authority, issuance and renewal of customs licenses, transfer and cancellation of customs licenses, opening of branches, clearance of goods, inspection and inspection, payment of fees, receipt of customs clearances and cards, amending or issuing replacements for lost customs cards, and management and supervision of licenses.
 21. With regard to [ministries and authorities], they shall have the right to represent the company and its branches in its relations with others and to sign before government authorities and private bodies before the judiciary, the Royal Court, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of

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Defense, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and Housing, the Ministry of Higher Education, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Culture and Information, the Ministry of Islamic Affairs, Endowments, Da'wah and Guidance, the Ministry of Housing, the Ministry of Electricity and Water, the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Hajj, the Ministry of Civil Service, the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, the Ministry of Economy and Planning and its branches and its affiliated departments and divisions, and the Arab Monetary Agency. Saudi Arabia, the General Corporation for Technical and Vocational Training, the General Corporation for Ports, the General Corporation for Railways, the General Corporation for King Fahd Causeway, the King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology, the General Corporation for Grain Silos and Flour Mills, the General Corporation for Retirement, the General Corporation for Saudi Arabian Airlines, the General Corporation for Saline Water Conversion, the General Corporation for Social Insurance, and the Oversight and Investigation Authority. The Investigation and Prosecution Authority, the General Authority for Investment, the Saudi Capital Market Authority (Tadawul), the Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Authority, the Saudi Commission for Health Specialties, the Saudi Food and Drug Authority, the General Authority for Tourism and Antiquities, the National Anti-Corruption Authority, the Industrial Cities and Technology Zones Authority, the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu, the Human Rights Commission, and the National Authority for the Protection of Life. Al-Fitriya and its development, the General Authority of Civil Aviation, the General Authority for the Development of the City of Riyadh, the Authority for the Development of Makkah Al-Mukarramah and the Holy Sites, the Development Authority for Medina, the Communications Authority and its branches, reviewing the Saudi Embassy, reviewing the Education Department and its affiliated departments and divisions, reviewing the Department of Zakat and Income, reviewing Civil Defense, and the Local Content and Government Procurement Authority.

22. With regard to [telecommunications companies], they shall have the right to request all services provided by telecommunications companies, Internet and network service providers, review companies, extract mobile SIM cards, replace mobile SIM numbers, extract replacement SIM numbers for damaged or lost mobile phones, transfer mobile SIM numbers, assign or cancel mobile SIM numbers, and request Establishing a fixed telephone, transferring the fixed telephone, and canceling or relinquishing the fixed telephone number.
23. Regarding the [electricity company], they shall have the right to request to enter the electricity meter, the request to move the electricity meter, and the request to strengthen the electricity meter.
24. With regard to the [National Water Company] they shall have the right to request a sewage receipt, objecting to fines, requesting the introduction of a water meter, requesting inspection of the water meter, receipt and delivery, reviewing the relevant authorities, completing all necessary procedures, and signing what is required.
25. With regard to [mail], they have the right to request a mailbox, receive the key to the mailbox, receive registered mail, obtain an authorization card for the box, renew or cancel subscription to the box, review all relevant authorities, complete all necessary procedures, and sign as required.
26. With regard to [municipalities], they shall have the right to opening shops, issuing licenses, renewing licenses, canceling licenses, transferring licenses, issuing construction and renovation permits, issuing construction completion certificates, land planning, issuing health cards, converting agricultural land to residential, relinquishing the contract, making a plan for the land owned by the deed, reviewing the secretariat, and converting agricultural land to residential.
27. They have the right to contract with companies, institutions, accounting, engineering, technical and professional offices and contractors, as well as the right to appoint experts and arbitrators, appoint lawyers, pay their fees and dismiss them, and conclude, sign and implement agreements and contracts, including but not limited to contracts for purchase, sale, rent, lease, agencies, concessions and other documents, contracts and transactions. To complete deals, actions, services, and works within the scope of the company's purposes, enter into tenders,

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- submit bids, compete, accept and reject awards, and issue all licenses for the company. He has the right to mortgage, release mortgage, mortgage, contracting, review, Mudaraba, participation, investment, and contracting.
28. They have the right to form specialized committees emanating from the Council, grant them whatever powers the Council deems appropriate, determine their remuneration, and coordinate between these committees, with the aim of speeding up decisions on the matters presented to them.
 29. The Board of Directors is required to obtain the approval of the General Assembly when selling assets whose value exceeds (fifty percent) of the value of its total assets, whether the sale is made through one deal or several deals. In this case, the deal that leads to exceeding (fifty percent) is considered of the value of the assets is the deal that requires the approval of the General Assembly, and this percentage is calculated from the date of the first deal that took place during the previous (twelve) months.

Within the limits of its jurisdiction, the Council may delegate or assign one or more of its members or a third party to carry out certain tasks. It also has the right to authorize others and grant the right to authorize others in all or some of its work. It has the right to annul and cancel agencies and dismiss attorneys.

Article (20): Remuneration for Council Members

The remuneration of the Board of Directors shall be within the limits stipulated in the Companies Law and its regulations, and the Board of Directors' report to the Ordinary General Assembly shall include a comprehensive statement of all the remuneration, expense allowance, and other benefits that the members of the Board of Directors received during the financial year, and it must also include a statement What Council members received in their capacity as workers or administrators, or what they received in exchange for technical, administrative, or consulting work. It should also include a statement of the number of Council sessions and the number of sessions attended by each member from the date of the last meeting of the General Assembly.

Article (21): Powers of the President, Deputy, Managing Director and Secretary

At its first meeting, the Board of Directors shall appoint from among its members a Chairman and Vice Chairman. It may appoint a Managing Director or CEO of the company, or both. The position of Chairman of the Board of Directors may not be combined with any executive position in the company. The Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors shall replace the Chairman of the Board of Directors in his absence. He shall have all the powers granted to the president. The Chairman of the Board of Directors or the Vice Chairman also has the powers to call the Board to meet and chair the Board meeting and the meetings of the General Assembly of Shareholders.

A - Powers of the Chairman of the Council:

1. With regard to [ministries and agencies], he has the right to represent the company and its branches in its relations with others and to sign before government agencies and private bodies before the judiciary, the Royal Court, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs. And rural areas, the Ministry of Higher Education, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Culture and Information, the Ministry of Islamic Affairs, Endowments, Da'wah and Guidance, the Ministry of Housing, the Ministry of Electricity and Water, the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Hajj, the Ministry of Civil Service, the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, the Ministry of Economy and Planning and its branches and its affiliated departments and divisions, and the Arab Monetary Agency. Saudi Arabia, the General Corporation for Technical and Vocational Training, the General Corporation for Ports, the General Corporation for Railways, the General Corporation for King Fahd Causeway, the King Abdulaziz City for Science

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and Technology, the General Corporation for Grain Silos and Flour Mills, the General Corporation for Retirement, the General Corporation for Saudi Arabian Airlines, the General Corporation for Saline Water Conversion, the General Corporation for Social Insurance, and the Oversight and Investigation Authority. The Investigation and Prosecution Authority, the General Authority for Investment, the Saudi Capital Market Authority (Tadawul), the Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Authority, the Saudi Commission for Health Specialties, the Saudi Food and Drug Authority, the General Authority for Tourism and Antiquities, the National Anti-Corruption Authority, the Industrial Cities and Technology Zones Authority, the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu, the Human Rights Commission, and the National Authority for the Protection of Life, Al-Fitriya and its development, the General Authority of Civil Aviation, the General Authority for the Development of the City of Riyadh, the Authority for the Development of Makkah Al-Mukarramah and the Holy Sites, the Development Authority for Medina, the Communications Authority and its branches, reviewing the Saudi Embassy, reviewing the Education Department and its affiliated departments and divisions, reviewing the Department of Zakat and Income, reviewing Civil Defense, and the Local Content and Government Procurement Authority.

- The Chairman of the Board, within the limits of his powers mentioned above, may authorize or assign one or more of its members or a third party to perform a specific task or tasks. He also has the right to authorize others to do all or some of what was mentioned on behalf of the company. He has the right to terminate and cancel agencies and dismiss attorneys.

B - Powers of the Vice Chairman:

The Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors shall replace the Chairman of the Board of Directors in his absence and shall have all the powers granted to the Chairman.

C - Powers of the Managing Director:

- With regard to [real estate, lands, goods and assets], he has the right to merge the deeds, divide them, sort, receive the deeds, update the deeds and enter them into the comprehensive system, waive the deficiency in area, convert agricultural land to residential, amend borders, lengths, area, lot numbers, plans, deeds and their dates, names of neighborhoods, leasing, sign rental contracts, and renew Rent contracts, receiving the rent, building the land, renting the land, partitioning, sorting, extracting a damaged replacement document, extracting a lost replacement document, annexing the excess area adjacent to the land, converting the square into meters in the document, converting feet into meters in the document, converting agricultural land to residential or industrial, proving the building, receiving the document, and entering into real estate contributions. Housing grants, reviewing the Royal Court regarding this, reviewing the municipality, applying for a residential land grant, receiving and filling out forms, drawing lots, accepting compensation for the granted land, approving the transfer of the grant, reviewing the notary or the court to accept the emptying of the granted plot of land, agricultural grants, reviewing the Ministry of Agriculture and the Directorate of Agriculture regarding receiving the decision and reviewing in writing. Justice or court to accept its emptiness. waiver of the agricultural decision, and transfer of the agricultural decision.
- With regard to [companies], he has the right to establish companies, sign articles of incorporation and amendment annexes to companies, sign partners' decisions, appoint and dismiss directors, enter and exit partners, enter into existing companies, increase capital, reduce capital, determine capital, buy shares and shares, pay the price, and sell shares and shares. Amending the legal entity, amending the company's purposes, amending the terms of the articles of incorporation or amendment annexes, registering the company, registering agencies and trademarks, assigning trademarks, signing contracts for commercial agencies and distribution agencies to represent Saudi and foreign companies and institutions in accordance with the regulations in force in the Kingdom, attending public councils, opening files for the company, and opening branches for the company. Deleting them, liquidating companies, converting companies from joint-stock to limited liability, converting companies from limited liability to joint-stock, canceling articles of incorporation and amendment annexes,

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- signing contracts of incorporation, extracting and renewing commercial records for the company, subscribing to the Chamber of Commerce and renewing them, signing all documents at the Chamber of Commerce, and reviewing the Quality Management and Standards and Metrology Authority, issuing and renewing licenses for the company, converting the institution and its branches into a company, converting companies and its branches into an institution, converting the company's branch into a company, reviewing telecommunications companies, establishing fixed or mobile phones in the name of the company, reviewing the General Authority for Investment and signing before it, reviewing the Capital Market Authority and the Saudi Stock Exchange Company (Tadawul), entering tenders and receiving Forms, signing contracts for the company with others, publishing the articles of incorporation, amendment annexes and summaries thereof, and bylaws in the Official Gazette. He has the right to sign contracts with others (governmental - semi-governmental - private bodies).
3. With regard to [commercial registrations]: deal with the registrations management - extracting registrations - renewing registrations - reserving a trade name - subscribing to the Chamber of Commerce - renewing subscription to the Chamber of Commerce - approving signatures in the Chamber of Commerce - managing registrations - supervising registrations - adding activity - amending registrations - opening branches for records - Cancellation of registrations - Transfer of commercial registration - Issuance of a damaged or lost replacement registration- deal with social insurance.
 4. With regard to [companies and private institutions], representing the company and its branches and signing on its behalf in everything necessary in the Council of Engineers, companies and private institutions, and dealing with insurance companies that comply with the provisions of Sharia, their branches, and their affiliated departments and administrations.
 5. With regard to [industrial licenses]: Issuing licenses - renewing licenses - amending licenses - adding an activity - reserving names - canceling licenses - subscribing to the Chamber of Commerce - renewing subscribing to the Chamber of Commerce - opening branches - dealing with social insurance - dealing with civil defense - dealing with the Authority of Zakat and Income - License Transfer - Issuing a replacement for damaged or lost record.
 6. With regard to [passports and recruitment], he shall have the right to obtain residency permits, renew residency permits, issue a replacement for lost or damaged residency permits, issue an exit and return, issue a final exit, transfer sponsorships, transfer labor sponsorship for oneself, transfer information, update data, amend professions, settle, waive workers, report escapes, cancel escape reports, and cancel Exit and return visas, canceling final exit visas, issuing visas, replacing damaged or lost travel, issuing extensions of visit visas, adding dependents, terminating procedures for deceased workers, extracting workers' data sheets, dropping workers, dealing with the deportation and expatriates administration, port affairs management, extracting return scenes, issuing Hajj permits, dealing with maids' affairs, issuing visas, and receiving compensation. Visas, terminating procedures for a deceased worker, extracting a return scene, dealing with the Department of Deportation and Expatriates, extracting a data sheet, extracting a visit visa extension, transferring sponsorships, amending professions, updating workers' data, liquidating and canceling workers, reporting labor escapes, issuing and renewing work permits, terminating labor procedures at Social Insurance, and dealing with the computer administration in the workforce. In the Labor and Human Resources Office, adding and deleting Saudis, receiving Saudization certificates, extracting a data sheet, opening primary and secondary files, renewing and canceling them, transferring ownership of establishments, liquidating and canceling them, dealing with the Department of National Recruitment Offices, activating the Saudi portal, upgrading to the next level, issuing visas, canceling visas, refunding visa amounts, amending nationalities, issuing family visit visas, and issuing visas for recruit families, amending professions on visas, visiting the embassy, extending exit and return visas, extending visit visas, extracting a data sheet, amending the profession on the visa, and bringing in workers from abroad.
 7. With regard to the [General Traffic Department], he shall have the right to issue a driver's license, replace a damaged or lost one, renew a driver's license, issue plates, renew plates, transfer car plates, drop car plates, obtain a car repair permit, buy a car plate from the Traffic Department, export the car, change the color of the

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- car, and issue an authorization. Driving a car, making a theft report, canceling a theft report, intercepting, settling, adjudicating violations, extracting a data sheet, dealing with the emirate, the Division for Implementing Human Rights Judgments, police stations, dealing with the Road Security Command, dealing with the General Presidency of the National Guard and its sectors, the General Administration of the Mujahideen, dealing with the General Investigations, dealing with the Administrative Investigations, dealing with the Criminal Investigations, and dealing with the General Directorate of Combating Drugs, a deal with of the General Directorate of Prisons, a deal with of the General Directorate of Civil Defense, and a deal with of the General Directorate of Border Guards and its branches and its affiliated departments and sections.
8. With regard to [cars], they shall have the right to buy and sell cars, import cars, deal with customs and car customs, issue license plates, deal with the Ministry of Transport to obtain car operating cards, waive the concluded contract, sell inherited cars, rent a car with the promise of ownership, end sponsorship procedures, buy a motorcycle, and receive the reserved car. Selling a car, selling a motorcycle, dealing with the traffic regarding the accident involving the car, dealing with the Ministry of Transport and Traffic Department to transfer the car, purchasing a car from outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, completing the procedures for shipping the car to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, completing the procedures for shipping the car from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and dealing with the customs and traffic to finalize customs procedures and issuing license plates. Traffic of the car, sale of the exported car, the Customs Authority, issuance and renewal of customs licenses, transfer and cancellation of customs licenses, opening of branches, clearance of goods, inspection and inspection, payment of fees, receipt of customs clearances and cards, amending or issuing replacements for lost customs cards, and management and supervision of licenses.
9. With regard to [ministries and authorities], he shall have the right to represent the company and its branches in its relations with others and to sign before government authorities and private bodies before the judiciary, the Royal Court, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and Housing, the Ministry of Higher Education, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Culture and Information, the Ministry of Islamic Affairs, Endowments, Da'wah and Guidance, the Ministry of Housing, the Ministry of Electricity and Water, the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Hajj, the Ministry of Civil Service, the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, the Ministry of Economy and Planning and its branches and its affiliated departments and divisions, and the Arab Monetary Agency. Saudi Arabia, the General Corporation for Technical and Vocational Training, the General Corporation for Ports, the General Corporation for Railways, the General Corporation for King Fahd Causeway, the King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology, the General Corporation for Grain Silos and Flour Mills, the General Corporation for Retirement, the General Corporation for Saudi Arabian Airlines, the General Corporation for Saline Water Conversion, the General Corporation for Social Insurance, and the Oversight and Investigation Authority. The Investigation and Prosecution Authority, the General Authority for Investment, the Saudi Capital Market Authority (Tadawul), the Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Authority, the Saudi Commission for Health Specialties, the Saudi Food and Drug Authority, the General Authority for Tourism and Antiquities, the National Anti-Corruption Authority, the Industrial Cities and Technology Zones Authority, the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu, the Human Rights Commission, and the National Authority for Wildlife Protection and its development, the General Authority of Civil Aviation, the General Authority for the Development of the City of Riyadh, the Authority for the Development of Makkah Al-Mukarramah and the Holy Sites, the Development Authority for Medina, the Communications Authority and its branches, reviewing the Saudi Embassy, reviewing the Education Department and its affiliated departments and divisions, reviewing the Department of Zakat and Income, reviewing Civil Defense, and the Local Content and Government Procurement Authority.

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10. With regard to [telecommunications companies], he shall have the right to request all services provided by telecommunications companies, Internet and network service providers, review companies, extract mobile SIM cards, replace mobile SIM numbers, extract replacement SIM numbers for damaged or lost mobile phones, transfer mobile SIM numbers, assign or cancel mobile SIM numbers, and request Establishing a fixed telephone, transferring the fixed telephone, and canceling or relinquishing the fixed telephone number.
11. Regarding the [electricity company], he shall have the right to request to enter the electricity meter, the request to move the electricity meter, and the request to strengthen the electricity meter.
12. With regard to the [National Water Company] they shall have the right to request a sewage receipt, objecting to fines, requesting the introduction of a water meter, requesting inspection of the water meter, receipt and delivery, reviewing the relevant authorities, completing all necessary procedures, and signing what is required.
13. With regard to [mail], they have the right to request a mailbox, receive the key to the mailbox, receive registered mail, obtain an authorization card for the box, renew or cancel subscription to the box, review all relevant authorities, complete all necessary procedures, and sign as required.
14. With regard to [municipalities], they shall have the right to opening shops, issuing licenses, renewing licenses, canceling licenses, transferring licenses, issuing construction and renovation permits, issuing construction completion certificates, land planning, issuing health cards, converting agricultural land to residential, relinquishing the contract, making a plan for the land owned by the deed, reviewing the secretariat, and converting agricultural land to residential.
15. The managing director, within the limits of his powers mentioned above, may authorize or assign one or more of his members or a third party to carry out a specific work or tasks. He also has the right to authorize third party and to give the attorney the right to authorize third parties in all or some of what was mentioned on behalf of the company, and he has the right to release attorneys and cancel thereof and dismiss the attorneys.

The Board of Directors shall appoint a secretary whom it chooses from among its members or from others. The term of the Chairman of the Board, his deputy, the managing director, and the Secretary, if he is a member of the Board of Directors, shall not exceed the term of each of them in the Board. They may be re-elected and the Board may at any time remove them or any of them without A violation of the right of the dismissed person to compensation if the dismissal occurred for an illegal reason or at an inappropriate time and this does not result in their being relieved of their membership in the Board of Directors.

Article (22): Meetings of Board of Directors:

The Board of Directors shall meet whenever necessary, provided that the number of meetings shall not be less than four meetings during the year, at the call of its Chairman or his deputy in the event of the Chairman's absence. The call shall be in writing and may be delivered by hand or sent by mail, fax, e-mail, text message, or any technical means. Modern or any other means agreed upon by all members of the Council. The call shall be including the date, time and place scheduled for the meeting, a statement of the agenda and relevant papers. This call shall be sent at least three days before the date scheduled for the meeting. The President of the Council must call the Council to the meeting whenever requested to do so by two members.

Article No. (23): Board Meeting Quorum:

A board meeting is not valid unless it is attended by at least half of the members, in presence of by representation, provided that number of attendances is not less than three members, the member of the Board of Directors may delegate other members to attend Board meetings on his behalf in accordance with the following controls:

1. A member of the Board of Directors may not have more than one member represent him in attending that meeting.

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2. The authorization shall be in writing and for a specific meeting.
3. The representative may not vote on decisions on which the law prohibits the delegate from voting.

The decisions of the board are issued by the majority of the opinions of the attending members or their representatives, and when the opinions are equal, the opinion with which the session chair voted is preferred or who head the board in his absence.

The Board of Directors may issue decisions by circulation by presenting them to all members separately, unless one of the members requests a written meeting of the Board to deliberate on them. These decisions are presented to the Board of Directors at its first subsequent meeting.

Article (24): Board Deliberations:

1. Deliberations and decisions of the board of directors are proven in minutes signed by the chairman, the members of the board present and the secretary,
2. The minutes are recorded in a special register signed by the chairman and the secretary.
3. It is permissible to use modern technological means to sign and document deliberations and decisions and record minutes.

Chapter Five Shareholders' Associations

Article No. (25): General Assembly meeting of shareholders

1. The General Assembly meeting of shareholders shall be chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors or his deputy in his absence, or whomever the Board of Directors delegates from among its members in their absence. In the event that this is not possible, the General Assembly shall be chaired by whomever the shareholders delegate from among the Board members or others by vote.
2. Every shareholder has the right to attend the General Assembly meeting, and he may delegate someone other than a member of the Board of Directors on his behalf.
3. The General Assembly meeting may be held and the shareholder may participate in deliberations and voting on decisions by means of modern technology.

Article (26): call to hold an ordinary general assembly meeting

1. General and private assemblies shall be held at the call of the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors must call the ordinary general assembly to convene within (thirty) days from the date of the request of the auditor or one or more shareholders representing (ten percent) of the company's shares that have at least voting rights. The auditor may invite the ordinary general assembly to convene if the council does not extend the invitation within (thirty) days from the date of the auditor's request.
2. The request referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article must state the issues on which shareholders are required to vote.
3. The invitation to convene the assembly shall be sent at least (twenty-one) days before the specified date in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article (27): Quorum for the Ordinary General Assembly meeting

The Ordinary General Assembly meeting shall not be held valid unless it is attended by shareholders representing at least a quarter of the company's shares that have voting rights. If the quorum necessary to hold this meeting is not available, a call shall be sent to a second meeting to be held under the same conditions stipulated in Article (Ninety-One) of the Companies Law. Within (thirty) days following the date specified for holding the previous meeting.

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However, the second meeting may be held one hour after the end of the period specified for holding the first meeting, provided that the invitation to hold the first meeting includes an announcement of the possibility of holding this meeting.

In all cases, the second meeting is valid, regardless of the number of shares represented therein.

Article (28): Quorum for the extraordinary general assembly meeting

The extraordinary general assembly meeting shall not be valid unless it is attended by shareholders representing at least half of the company's shares that have voting rights. If this quorum is not present at the first meeting, a call shall be sent to a second meeting to be held under the same conditions stipulated in Article (Ninety-One) of the Companies Law. However, the second meeting may be held one hour after the end of the period specified for holding the first meeting, provided that the invitation to hold the first meeting includes an announcement of the possibility of holding this meeting.

In all cases, the second meeting is valid if it is attended by a number of shareholders representing at least a quarter of the capital.

If the necessary quorum is not met in the second meeting, an invitation shall be sent for a third meeting to be held under the same conditions stipulated in Article (Ninety-One) of the Companies Law. The third meeting shall be valid regardless of the number of shares with voting rights represented therein.

Article (29): Voting in Assemblies

1. Each shareholder has one vote for each share in the general assemblies, and cumulative voting must be used to elect members of the Board of Directors, so that the right to vote per share may not be used more than once.
2. Members of the Board of Directors may not participate in voting on the Assembly's decisions related to business and contracts, in which they have a direct or indirect interest or that involve a conflict of interest.

Article (30): Decisions of Assemblies

1. The decisions of the Ordinary General Assembly are issued with the approval of the majority of voting rights represented at the meeting.
2. The decisions of the Extraordinary General Assembly are issued with the approval of (two-thirds) of the voting rights represented at the meeting, unless the decision is related to increasing or reducing the capital, extending the duration of the company, dissolving it before the expiration of the period specified in its bylaws, or merging with another company or dividing it. To two or more companies, it is not valid unless it is issued with the approval of (three-quarters) of the voting rights represented at the meeting.

Article (31): Discussion in Assemblies

Every shareholder has the right to discuss the topics included in the Assembly's agenda and direct questions regarding them to the members of the Board of Directors and the auditor. The Board of Directors or the auditor answers shareholders' questions to the extent that does not expose the company's interest to harm. If the shareholder finds that the response to his question is not convincing, he may appeal to the association, and its decision in this regard shall be effective.

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Article (32): Preparing Assemblies Minutes

At the assembly meeting, minutes shall be prepared that include the number of shareholders present, in person or on behalf, the number of shares in their possession, in person or on behalf, the number of votes assigned to them, the decisions taken, the number of votes that approved or opposed them, and a comprehensive summary of the discussions that took place at the meeting. Minutes are recorded on a regular basis. After each meeting, there is a special register signed by the assembly's president, secretary, and vote collectors.

Chapter Five: Auditors

Article (33): Appointment, dismissal, and retirement of the company's auditor

1. The company shall have an auditor (or more) from among the auditors licensed in the Kingdom who shall be appointed by him and whose fees, term of work, and scope shall be determined by the General Assembly, and he may be reappointed. Provided that the term of his appointment does not exceed the period in accordance with the provisions established by law.
2. It is permissible, by a decision taken by the General Assembly, to dismiss the auditor, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors shall inform the competent authority of the dismissal decision and its reasons, within a period not exceeding (five) days from the date of issuance of the decision.
3. The auditor may resign from his mission pursuant to a written notification that he submits to the company, and his mission ends on the date of submission or on a later date specified in the notification, without prejudice to the company's right to compensation for the damage caused to it if necessary. The retiring auditor is obligated to submit to the company and the competent authority - upon submitting the report - a statement of the reasons for his retirement, and the Board of Directors must invite the General Assembly to convene to consider the reasons for the retirement, appoint another auditor, and determine his fees, the duration of his work, and the scope of his work.

Article (34): Powers of the Auditor

The auditor may - at any time - review the company's documents, accounting records and supporting documents, and may request the data and clarifications that he deems necessary to obtain in order to verify the company's assets and obligations and other matters that fall within the scope of his work. The Board of Directors must enable him to perform his duty, and if the auditor encounters difficulty in this regard, he must prove that in a report submitted to the Board of Directors. If the Board of Directors does not facilitate the work of the auditor, it must ask them to invite the General Assembly to convene to consider the matter. The auditor may send this invitation if the Board of Directors does not send it within (thirty) days from the date of the auditor's request.

Chapter Six: Company finances and dividend distribution

Article (35): Fiscal Year

The company's fiscal year begins on the first of January and ends at the end of December of each year, provided that the first fiscal year begins from the date of its registration in the commercial register until the end of December of the current year.

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Article (36): Financial documents

- a. At the end of each fiscal year of the company, the Board of Directors shall prepare the company's financial statements and a report on its activity and financial position for the past fiscal year. This report includes the proposed method for distributing profits. The Council shall place these documents at the disposal of the auditor at least forty-five days before the date set for the annual ordinary general assembly.
- b. B. The company's Chairman of the Board of Directors, its Chief Executive Officer, and its Financial Director must sign the documents referred to in Paragraph (A) of this Article, and copies thereof shall be deposited at the company's main office at the disposal of the shareholders at least twenty-one days before the date set for the General Assembly to be held.
- c. C. The Chairman of the Board of Directors must provide shareholders with the company's financial statements, the Board of Directors' report, after signing them, and the auditor's report, unless published in any modern technology means, at least fifteen days before the date of the General Assembly.

Article (37): Formation of reserves

1. The Ordinary General Assembly - when determining the share of shares in net profits - may decide to form reserves, to the extent that serves the interest of the company or ensures the distribution of fixed profits - as much as possible - to shareholders. The aforementioned association may also deduct amounts from the net profits to achieve social purposes for the company's employees.
2. The General Assembly determines the percentage that must be distributed to shareholders from the net profits after deducting reserves, if any.

Article (38): Entitlement to profits

The shareholder is entitled to his share of the profits in accordance with the decision of the General Assembly issued in this regard. The decision shall indicate the maturity date and the date of distribution. Eligibility for the profits shall be to the owners of shares registered in the shareholders' records at the end of the day specified for entitlement. The Board of Directors must implement the General Assembly's decision regarding the distribution of profits to shareholders.

Chapter Seven: Termination and liquidation of the company

Article (39): Termination of the company

Once the company has passed, it enters the phase of liquidation and maintains its legal personality to the extent necessary for liquidation. The voluntary liquidation decision is issued by the extraordinary general assembly. The liquidation decision must include the appointment of the liquidator, determine his powers and fees, the restrictions imposed on his powers, and the time period necessary for liquidation. The period of voluntary liquidation must not exceed five years and may not Extending it for more than that except by a judicial order, and the authority of the company's board of directors ends with its dissolution. However, they remain in charge of managing the company and are considered in relation to others to be liquidators until the liquidator is appointed. The shareholders' assemblies remain in place during the liquidation period, and their role is limited to exercising their powers that do not conflict with the powers of the liquidator.

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Chapter Eight: Final Provisions

Article (40)

1. The company is subject to the regulations in force in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
2. Any text in this Articles of Association that contravenes the provisions of the Companies Law shall be deemed invalid and the provisions contained in the Companies Law shall be applied to it. Everything that is not contained in this Articles of Association shall be subject to the Companies Law and its Executive Regulations.

Article (41)

This statute shall be filed and published in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law and its regulations.

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